

CHINA MAIL OFFICE
HAVING been REPLEN-
ISHED with a large as-
sortment of the latest EUROPEAN
and AMERICAN NOVELS,
we are prepared to execute
orders for FANCY WORK with
promptness and despatch, and at
very moderate rates.

* CHINA MAIL OFFICE

Cite

VOL. XLIX. No. 9477.

三月廿六年三十九百八千英

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOWE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, London Wall, E.C. W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDREW PENCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—STEWART HATTER, THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE OFFICE, 52, West 26th Street. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLAINE, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOWE, Melbourne and Sydney. CECILIAN.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE ANTHONY CO., Columbia. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY & WATSON, LTD., Singapore. CHINA.—MACAO, A. DA CRUZ, AMIGO, N. MOAHL & CO., LIMITED, FOODS, HEDGES & CO., SHANGHAI, LIAO CHAU, TAIPEI, & CO., and KELLY & WATSON, YOKOHAMA, LANA, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

A NOTICE is hereby given that as from this date Mr. OREASBY EWENS retires from the Firm of Messrs. EWENS & REECE, and that the Undersigned Mr. JOSEPH FREDERICK REECE will as from this date continue and carry on the Business at the Premises No. 62, Queen's Road Central, in his own name and on his own account.

All DEPTS. Due to the Partnership should be Paid, and all CLAIMS against the Partnership should be sent in to the Undersigned.

Dated, Hongkong, June 20th, 1893.

J. F. REECE,
Secretary.

1008 62, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of EWENS & REECE having been DETERMINED, I am now PRACTISING IN MY OWN NAME at 62, Queen's Road Central. C. EWENS.

Hongkong, June 21, 1893. 1003

J. F. REECE,
Secretary.

1008 62, Queen's Road Central.

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Directors:

D. GRILLES, Esq. H. S. STICKLETHORPE, Esq.
CHAN KIT SHAN, CHOW TUNG SHAN, Esq.

KWAN HOI CHUN, Esq.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

BROKERS:

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, PARK'S BANKING CO. and THE ALLIANCE BANK (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%.

do 6 do 4 1/2%

do 3 do 3 1/2%

Current Account 2 1/2%

Hongkong, May 24, 1893. 47

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

CAPITAL CALLED UP, 250,000,15.0.

Board of Directors:

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman.
Adolf von Andri, Esq. F. D. Sisson, Esq.
Egbert Iverson, Esq. H. D. Stewart, Esq.
David McLean, Esq.

Head Office:

8, PRINCES STREET, LONDON.

Branches:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Agencies:

PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,

Allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Manager.

Hongkong, April 10, 1893. 247

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

5% on Fixed Deposits for 12 months.

4 " do 6 "

3 " do 3 "

2 " do Current Account balances.

T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1893. 890

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,125,000.

Bankers:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the Rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 12 Months, 4 1/2%

For 6 Months, 4%

For 3 Months, 3 1/2%

JOHN THURSTON,

MANAGER, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, February 20, 1893. 953

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1893. 1515

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$3,600,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY, \$10,000,000.

PROPRIETORS,

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

H. HOWITT, Esq.—Chairman.

C. J. HOLMADY, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Carl Janzen, Esq.

J. S. Laprak, Esq.

H. H. Joseph, Esq.

A. M. Macdonald, Esq.

Hon. J. J. Kewell, Esq.

D. B. Sisson, Esq.

Julius Kramer, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—J. P. Wade Gardner, Esq.

LONDON BANKS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " do 2 1/2 "

12 " do 2 "

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 25, 1893. 880

Intimations.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned, Passengers on board of the Peruvian barque Japan, Messrs. BOUCETTI and LORENZO, Owners, beg to THANK MR. MUSICALES, MR. ITANI and TABUADA, Master, for his kind treatment during the passage from Callao, Peru, to the Port of Hongkong, and take pleasure in recommending Vessels of this Company, as well deserving the patronage of any of our countrymen, travelling between China and Peru.

Signed on board of the Japan on the Twenty-sixth day of May, 1893.

IP. LL.

FAI KWAI.

NGOO GHAN.

OMAH FANG.

DICO ALLEN.

JOSE ANTONIO.

Hongkong, June 17, 1893. 1063

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIMITED.

FANCY FAIR AT MACAO.

SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION.

WEATHER permitting, the Steamer HONGM will make a Special TRIP to MACAO on SUNDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, leaving HONGKONG at 9 a.m., and returning from MACAO at 11 p.m.

In the AFTERNOON a GRAND RELIGIOUS PROCESSION will take place in MACAO, and in the EVENING the FANCY FAIR POSTPONED from last SUNDAY will be held in CAMOES GARDENS.

Fare to MACAO and back 92. No Second Class or Single Fares. Chinese Servants, 50 Cents each way. Tickets may be obtained at the OFFICE of the Company or on Board the Steamer before sailing.

T. ARNOLD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, June 21, 1893. 1102

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

'A BREATH OF FRESH AIR.'

SHORT TRIPS TO JAPAN.

14 DAYS AT SEA.

DURING the SUMMER SHORT TRIPS to KOBE and RETURN can be made as follows:

Leave Hongkong Arrive in Kobe 10.30 A.M.

Arrive in Hongkong 11.30 P.M.

Leave Hongkong 11.30 P.M.

Arrive in Hongkong 10.30 A.M.

Leave Hongkong 10.30 A.M.

Arrive in Hongkong 9.30 P.M.

Leave Hongkong 9.30 P.M.

Arrive in Hongkong 8.30 A.M.

Leave Hongkong 8.30 A.M.

Arrive in Hongkong 7.30 P.M.

Leave Hongkong 7.30 P.M.

Arrive in Hongkong 6.30 A.M.

Leave Hongkong 6.30 A.M.

Arrive in Hongkong 5.30 P.M.

Leave Hongkong 5.30 P.M.

Arrive in Hongkong 4.30 A.M.

Leave Hongkong 4.30 A.M.

Arrive in Hongkong 3.30 P.M.

Leave Hongkong 3.30 P.M.

Arrive in Hongkong 2.30 A.M.

Leave Hongkong 2.30 A.M.

Arrive in Hongkong 1.30 P.M.

BIRTH
At 6, Mousie Terrace, Hongkong, on the 23rd instant, the wife of A. W. H. Gower (C. & M. S. Co.), of a son.

The publication of this notice commenced at 6.20 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893.

If we are to accept in their literal sense the words used by the Hon. T. H. Whitehead in having what we presume may be regarded as his parting shot at the Po Leung Kuk Ordinance, the most intelligent members of the community—with whom the Hon. Member professes to be in touch—must be peculiarly undecided and inconsistent in their views about the Po Leung Kuk. Mr Whitehead tells us that he was in touch with the most intelligent members of the community when he opposed the Po Leung Kuk Ordinance and denounced the Society itself. He further informs us that he was once more in touch with these persons, whenever they may be—or, at least, with many of them—when he lauded the Society for its good work, and approved of its incorporation and endowment. This being the case—and, indeed, even if it were not the case—there need not be any doubt that if Mr Whitehead once more changes his mind, in regard to this Ordinance and warmly approves of the Registrar General being a member of the Po Leung Kuk Board of Direction, he will still find himself in touch with most of the intelligent members of the community, if not with all of them. To us, we confess, it does not seem to be a matter of vast importance whether the Registrar General should be a member of the Po Leung Kuk Board or not. As the Registrar General is an officer of the Government, however, we cannot see why his being on the Board should deprive the Government in a large measure of that oversight and supervision which it was the professed object of the Bill to give the Government. Indeed, we cannot imagine in which the professed object of the Bill could be better attained, or in which Governmental oversight and supervision in connection with the working of the Society could be more directly or more completely exercised. Mr. Whitehead's other argument for the exclusion of the Registrar General from the Board is equally unsubstantial. So long, he says, as the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance is in force, I object to the powers given to the Registrar General by that Ordinance being exercised subject to the control of a majority of Chinese. Does Mr Whitehead seriously think that the Registrar General's powers under this Ordinance will be transferred to the Po Leung Kuk Directors, if that official becomes a member of the Board of Direction, or that the Registrar General will be unable to exercise the powers vested in him by the Ordinance unless he obtains the assent of the majority of the Po Leung Kuk Directors? The powers which are given to the Registrar General under this Ordinance can be exercised entirely irrespective of the Po Leung Kuk, and the fact of his being a member of the Board of Directors of that Society cannot possibly restrict him in any way in the exercise of those powers. The Registrar General has repeatedly declared that, as regards his particular functions in connection with this Ordinance, he has always been helped, not hindered, by the Po Leung Kuk. There is much truth in the old saying that a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still. Mr Whitehead has been convinced unwillingly that the Po Leung Kuk is really a benevolent association, doing its best to suppress an abominable traffic in human beings which if tolerated would be a deep disgrace to a British colony—a traffic, too, which the Police of the colony could do very little to check; and, further, that the Society does its best to secure the future welfare of those unfortunate creatures whom it succeeds in rescuing from the clutches of the pro-cure and the emigration crime. The evidence in support of all this, laid before the Po Leung Kuk Commission, was so weighty and conclusive that Mr Whitehead was convinced (unwillingly we say) that he had been wrong in his first and most emphatically expressed opinion as regards the Society and its methods. He now expresses himself in favour of the incorporation and endowment of the Society, but maintains his opposition to the Ordinance in its present form; his objection to it, as we have already stated, being the inclusion of the Registrar General among the members of the Board of Directors of the Po Leung Kuk. It would hardly be a gratifying thing to Mr Whitehead if the Ordinance were to be disallowed in consequence of this objection; he may perchance think it would afford him some justification, however slight, for the uncompromising attitude he took up at first, when he wished to "squash" the Bill; and the whole Bill and everything in the Bill. But perhaps the real reason of the opposition which he still maintains against the Bill may be found in the declaration—I would say, "swelling away," if I could, the Registrar General's department. Possibly Mr Whitehead thinks that part of the sweeping away of the Registrar General would be his exclusion from the Board of Directors of the Po Leung Kuk.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25.—

9 A.M.—Excursion trip by Honam to Macao.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.—

Goods per Ghaze undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.—

Goods per Kinshie undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.—

Goods per Angas undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIECE, 1893.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, AND BORABAYA.—

For Singapong, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th inst.

FOR AMOY & MANILA.—

For Singapong, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th inst.

FOR SWATOW & SHANGHAI.—

For Etsang, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th inst.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—

For Hetsan, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th inst.

FOR SWATOW & BANGKOK.—

For Phe Nang, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 25th inst.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.—

For Gwakor, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

FOR KUDAT & SANDAKAN.—

For Meman, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

FOR SINGAPORE & LONDON.—

For Aden, at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, the 30th inst.

MAILS BY THE GERMAN PACKET.—

The German Contract Packet Necker will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th instant, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, via Berlin, Hamburg, &c.

CREDITS, 4 months' sight.

ON PARIS.—

On demand, 3.35.

Credits, 4 months' sight, 3.45.

On Berlin—Demand, 2.72.

On New York—

On demand, 65.

Credits, 60 days' sight, 67.

On Bombay—

Wire, 216.

On demand, 216.

On Calcutta—

Wire, 216.

On demand, 216.

On Shanghai—

On demand, 71.

On demand, 72.

30 days' sight, private paper, 28.

Gold Leaf, 100 lbs (per cwt), 38.30.

Swedes (Bank's buying rate), 7.33.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet Oceanic will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, with Mails for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, the United States, and Canada, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Saghalien will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, &c.

MAILS BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Empress of India will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, with Mails for Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, the United States of America, and countries beyond, via Vancouver, B.C.

The following hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

10.15 A.M.—Regulatory closes.

0.30 P.M.—Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet, with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Rossetti will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th July, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, via Broadstairs; to the Straits Settlements, Netherlands Indies, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The following hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

11.15 A.M.—Regulatory closes.

11.30 A.M.—Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with the Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage, until time of departure.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Rossetti will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th July, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, via Broadstairs; to the Straits Settlements, Netherlands Indies, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 23.—

Molucca, for Shanghai.

Fri Ping, for Hobow.

Proteus, for Nagasaki.

Kingland, for Canton.

Arion, for Haiphong.

Thales, for Swatow.

Gorda, for Singapore and Hamburg.

CLEARED.

Priyam, for Shanghai.

Bu Pan, for Bangkok.

Josephine, for New York.

Kinabalu, for Singapore.

Charter Tower, for Kutchinotus.

Euryalus, for Swatow.

Amoy, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Arion, Appear, from Calcutta, Col.

Shona, Mr. Crommell, Mr. T. Bruce, and

Mr. B. Burton, and 422 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Hai Ping, for Haiphong.

Proteus, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

Gerda, for Singapore, 2 Europeans,

and 12 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Euryalus, for Hongkong, 100 Chinese.

Per Telemachus, for Amoy, 52 Chinese.

NOTES OF CLOSING THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PACKETS.

WHEN THE PACKETS ARE AT NOON.

The following hours will be observed in closing the Mails for Europe, &c., by the English and French Packets, when they are at Noon. The Money Order Office will be closed at 5 by the day before.

8.00 A.M.—Posting of Prices Current and Circulars ceases.

(Prices Current and Circulars may however be posted up to 10 o'clock if they are tied in bundles, country by country, with the addresses all one way).

10.00 A.M.—Regulatory ceases.

10.30 A.M.—Posting of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns ceases.

11.00 A.M.—Posting of Letters.

11.10 A.M.—With 10 cents' fee up to

11.30 A.M., after which hour they may be sent on Board with the same Late Post.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICES.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:

FOR SAIGON.—

For Holden, at 10.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 24th inst.

FOR KOBE & YOKOHAMA.—

For Angas, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 24th inst.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALICUTTA.—

For Wengong, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 24th inst.

FOR SHANGHAI.—

For Fu Ping, at 1.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th inst.

FOR HONGKONG.—

For Lioung, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th inst.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTER FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCOUTTA, ADEN, SUZIE, PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX;

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTER FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCOUTTA, ADEN, SUZIE, PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX;

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

TELEGRAMS.

[SUBPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]

(Via Southern Line.)

HOME RULE BILL.

London, June 22, 1893.

The House of Commons is still engaged with the fourth clause of the Home Rule Bill. The amendments proposed by the Opposition were rejected, but the Government majorities are becoming smaller.

SIAM OFFERS AMENDS.

Siam has expressed regret for the massacre at Kien-Kiao, and has promised to indemnify the families of the victims.

ANARCHISTS IN SPAIN.

One anarchist has been killed in Madrid and another wounded, through the explosion of a bomb which they intended placing in ex-Premier Canovas's garden.

MEXICO.

Since the 16th June there have been eight hundred and thirty deaths from cholera in Mexico.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD BOUND:—Hongkong, May 23; Frigga, 30; Astoria, June 2 (1); Ome, Pyrrha, Heron, Mandarin, 8; Parrot, Parrotch, Mandarin, Star, Parrotch, Parrotch, Frigga, 15; Homeward Bound—Canton, May 26; Orient, Mikado, June 2; Formosa, Cape Comine, Lassong, Radnorshire, 9; Nitro, Satie, 13.

The P. M. & S. City of Rio de Janeiro, with American mail, left Yokohama on Tuesday, June 20, at day-light, and may be expected here on or about Sunday, June 25.

The M. M. Co.'s steamship Oxus, with the FRENCH Mail of May 26, left Singapore on Wednesday, June 21, at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, June 28. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on April 18.

The C. P. R. & S. Express of India, from Vancouver, left Nagasaki for Hongkong at 4 p.m. on Thursday, June 22, via Shanghai.

The P. M. Co.'s steamer City of New York, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama on June 3.

The Northern Pacific & S. Tacoma left Victoria, B. C., for Hongkong, via Japan on June 10.

The O. & O. & S. Arctic, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on June 17.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamship Palisades left Singapore on June 20, and may be expected here on or about June 26.

The N. G. I. & S. Boronia, from Boulogne, left Singapore for this port on June 22, and may be expected here on or about June 28.

The Glen Liner & S. Glenysle, from London, left Singapore on June 22, and may be expected here on or about June 28.

The E. & S. S. Co.'s O. C. C. Catterline left Port Darwin for this port, via Timor, on June 15.

The P. & O. & S. Manila left London for this port on the 28th May.

YUNON CHURCH.—SUNDAY, JUNE 25TH,

11 A.M.

Hymns, 3, 18, 203 Psalm, 24; Anthems, No. 15.

Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. inform us that the s.s. Glenysle, from London for this port, left Singapore yesterday afternoon.

WEATHER PERMITTING, THE GYMNAKH meeting, postponed from last Saturday, will be held at the Happy Valley to-morrow. The band of the Shropshire Light Infantry will play selections during the afternoon. Racing begins at five o'clock.

The Band of the 1st Shropshire L. I. will play the following programme on the Barrack Square this evening, commencing at 7.30:

Purification... "Jesu, Jesu, Jesu!"

Gymnastic... "Hallelujah!"

Patriotic... "The British Soldier."

Valentines... "The Ball."

Lancers... "Redan Hall."

Vale... "Duke of Wellington."

Gymnastic... "Gymnastic."

"Tout sur Rose."

The steamer Proponit was exposed for sale by auction this afternoon in the Court-house. There was a fair attendance. Mr. P. A. Hazland, Marshal of the Colonial Court of Admiralty, acted as auctioneer. He started the bidding at £27,000. Mr. Harry Wicksing was the only bidder, and he offered an advance of \$100. When the price had risen to £16,100, Mr. Hazland raised it to £16,000, and this had the effect of checked the bidding. It was intimated that the reserve had not been reached, that the steamer had been bought in, and she would probably be again offered for sale.

A BATHING Club has been formed at Kowloon. It is now a considerable time since it was first proposed to form a Club and provide bathing facilities at Kowloon, but until a few weeks ago the project never got beyond the region of mere talk. A few of the residents were determined that another scheme should not be allowed to pass without an effort being made to form the Club, and with the addition of a few more gentlemen they soon raised a sufficiently high guarantee fund to warrant them in proceeding with the erection of a small pier on the eastern side of the Peninsula at a point convenient for the majority of the Kowloon residents. The pier is now completed. It is 240 feet long, and is constructed of bamboo. Dressing boxes are fitted up on the pier, and other arrangements have been made for the comfort of members of the Club, which will be open to all.

The Singapore Free Press, referring to an express issued in Hongkong by the Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co. on the 9th instant, notifying shareholders that a telegram giving particulars of the latest working at the mine had been received and could be seen at the Company's Office, says: "We should like to see more publicity given to Punjom affairs than is 'usually the case. Is there any reason why Mr Blamey's periodical progress reports cannot be as freely published as Mr Bibby's reports from Raub?" Perhaps, now, that the settlement has been arrived at with the Baby Company at home, there will be more reason for letting the world know what is doing in Punjom."

THE recent hot weather (says the Bangkok Times) has been the cause of an increased fever fit in Bangkok. The more "leisure" portion of the population has been only too glad to make their escape for a few days to Koh-Chang, to the coast, and even to Singapore and Hongkong, until cooler conditions prevail. Bangkok has lately proved too hot even for the lawyers.

A YANKEE is going around about the tane Goetz. It is said that he was lately in the cathedral at Cologne when the service told him not to walk about while service was going on in one of the chapels. He sat down near some pious old women and when they began to sing he could not help joining in. He sang for all he was worth. The old women were struck dumb and the priest, crying "O Jesus, Maria!" The priest died, lost his place; the organ stopped dead. The Sultan then brought his staff into play and got the religious tenor out of the chit-chat. As he gave him a final push down the steps he said: "I love music; I have often heard you in the theatre, but for God's sake don't sing here, otherwise you'll throw us all off the track."

It is rather startling to be told that in the entire English army, of many thousands of officers who carry awards, there are comparatively very few who have the smallest sense of humor, the reason they carry with that absolute confidence that habit alone gives. This statement, however, was made by Colonel Gordon Ives before a military audience at the United Service Institution, who appears to have been received with general assent. Colonel Ives was going to hunt near his home in Hampshire one day, knowing nothing of the school at Aldershot, and meeting two officers in the train also going to the same meet of the hounds, he said, "If Sir Evelyn Wood will allow me to come and practice in the summer-time, when I am at home, at the Fencing School at Aldershot, I shall be very glad. They say no doubt he would." "What may officers go there?" inquired Colonel Ives. The reply we are told, was, "No hardly one. You will find some instructors there, and you will find some very fairly trained men, but you will not find any officers."

A FRENCH servant, M. Ernest Arlan, claims that the electricity is all-powerful in checking diarrhoea. After succumbing in several cases he obtained from M. Olivier, of Paris, permission to test the treatment on a far larger scale, by applying it to the different forms of diarrhoea to be found at the Hospital des Enfants Malades. The results appear to have been most satisfactory, and every form of diarrhoea, except those produced by tertian or interstitial ulcerations, was cured by the action of electricity. The simplest form of an induced current apparently suffices, on condition that its intensity be strong enough to produce visible contractions of the muscles of the abdominal wall. The two poles should be applied to the abdomen and moved in different directions for one or two minutes—no pain. The current is easily tolerated and causes no pain. As a usual thing three or four applications are enough to stop diarrhoea and to produce at the same time improvement in the symptoms which so frequently accompany this disease. It would seem that the electric treatment will be particularly applicable to children, if only to check the severe disorders which so frequently resist the action of the medicines which it is customary to administer.

In the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Dr. Gamett furnished an interesting article on the cures of hysterics observed in the past year at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The effects of hysteria upon man are said to manifest themselves in two different ways, producing either heat-exhaustion or what is known as heat-attack.

In the former case the patient is pale and feeble, the skin is cold and clammy, the pulse is scarcely perceptible and the breathing is quick and shallow; whilst the temperature is normal or subnormal. In the other, the patient is generally wholly unconscious, the skin is hot and usually dry, the pupils are contracted, and the respiration is noisy—sighing, groaning, or stertorous. The pulse varies, being sometimes full and regular, or, perhaps, barely perceptible. Migrinal spasms are not infrequent, and sometimes they are visible. Death may result immediately from the severe forms or it may be delayed and occur later from respiratory or cardiac failure. If recovered, it is accompanied with a fall of the temperature, relaxation of the pupils, and restoration of consciousness. There is a chance of relapse, and headache not uncommonly persists.

The Bangkok Times of the 10th inst. says: "The atrocious affair reported in our last issue as occurring at Bangkok, where an Englishman named Taylor—a foreman employed by the Gold Fields of Siam, Limited—was first shot and then attacked with axes, on the night of the 17th ult., appears to have been more serious than ever we had imagined. Mr. Taylor's assailants were a gang of dacoits estimated to number at least a dozen, who fairly surrounded his house."

It is probable, indeed, that the injured man—who still lies in a most precarious condition—would have been killed outright but for the intercession of his wife, who interposed between him and one of his brutal attackers. In addition to the injuries inflicted by the latter, they received of some four thousand taels of gold property.

Mr. Vaille, Agent for the Gold Fields of Siam, brought the news of the occurrence to Bangkok at considerable personal risk and inconvenience, and arrived here from Bangkok on Monday last after a four days' journey in an open boat, being more than once nearly swamped in the Gulf. The authorities are making exertions to capture the dacoits, and no doubt the severest measures will be dealt out to them as soon as they are brought to justice. It is imperative that the measures to this end must be taken to get anywhere. Their uncouth shape, and the disproportionate surface presented to the wind, make it difficult for them to move with safety when there is a

strong wind. The French newspaper, the Harper's Weekly, while she heiress-apparent her income amounts to \$1000 a month, and after deduction of expenses raises it to \$30,000 a year. She also owns houses, and as a result of this she has doubtless saved a nest egg. The ex-Queen does not, as has been often attended to, attend her services.

The material in which imitation diamonds are produced is called strass, from the name of its inventor, a German jeweller who flourished at the beginning of the present century, writes Lucy Hamilton Hooper in the Ladies' Home Journal. It is a perfectly colorless and transparent glass, or rather crystal, of irreproachable purity, composed of rock crystal, or of white sand, mixed with oxide of lead, arsenic acid and other ingredients. Its preparation demands infinite care and a multitude of precautions, to avoid the possibility of the slightest flaw or bubble being introduced into the mass, from which are then cut the fine gems in the various shapes desired. Small medium-sized diamonds produced much better effect than do large ones. The best method of imitation jewelry are those made by the same workmen that are employed in executing that function with real stones. Their task is much easier, owing to the comparative softness of strass, a quality which causes ornaments in imitation diamonds to lose very speedily their brilliancy and their deceptive aspect. To remedy this state of things imitation emeralds, rubies and sapphires are often set with a layer of silver or gold from a real precious stone of inferior value, and cemented with a transparent and colorless compound on the top of the false gem, so as to cover it completely.

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

The following notice was issued from the Observatory to-day:—On the 23rd, at 10.23 a.m.—Slight depression in Gulf of Tongking. At 10.40 a.m.—Barometer falling slightly; gradients moderate for S.E. winds; sea moderate; weather showery and squally.

NOTES FROM PEKING.

The boating population of China is large in numbers, and of great importance. Probably no city in the empire where the people who get a living exclusively on the water, are so numerous as in Canton, where they are estimated at several hundred thousand. Perhaps the proportion may be as great in Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai, though there is less obtrusive evidence of the fact than in the capital of Kuang-tung.

In all these ports the boat-peoples seem to a large extent inseparable from their crafts, on board of which they are born, live and die. Here at the north, where the rivers freeze in December, and are not open to navigation till March, the case is different. The number of river boats gathering at Tientsin is very great, but with the exception of those coming up through the Grand Canal, most of them do not, like those at the south, have on board women and children. The cargo-boats however (known as ho-pao-chuan), carrying the imperial rice-tribute from Tientsin to Tung-chow, which sail in fleets of about forty, and which resemble clumsy canal-boats, do carry the families of the boatmen. These boats have a fixed allowance for every trip, and the more trips they can make the greater their profit. Although they go up stream in a compact fleet, they come down the river singly, generally working day and night, but the delays in loading and unloading are irritating and useless. The out-of-pocket loss to the boatmen is practically irretrievable. Boatmen are inveterate gamblers, but among them opium-smoking appears to be relatively rare. Most foreign travellers of any experience in China will agree in the observation that boatmen make much less trouble than carmen, though both belong to the five classes (the others being innkeepers, carriers and peddlers) persons of which according to a current saying deserve to be killed at sight and on general principles only, with no reference to any specific act. If this axiom really originated with the Emperor Chien Li Lung, as is sometimes said, it would show that the annoyances of Chinese life and especially of Chinese travel are of long standing, are deep seated, and should be avoided as far as possible.

The life of a boatman can hardly be considered an enviable one. If he is a mere employee, like salt water sailors in other lands, he has very little to show for all his weary toil. Many of them are homeless wanderers, with no other home than the boat on which for the time they chance to have employment. Even if they were to accumulate a little money, they have no place to which to put it, and no place in which to keep it. Under such circumstances the temptation to gamble is almost irresistible. Boatmen are inveterate gamblers, but among them opium-smoking appears to be relatively rare. Most foreign travellers of any experience in China will agree in the observation that boatmen make much less trouble than carmen, though both belong to the five classes (the others being innkeepers, carriers and peddlers) persons of which according to a current saying deserve to be killed at sight and on general principles only, with no reference to any specific act. If this axiom really originated with the Emperor Chien Li Lung, as is sometimes said, it would show that the annoyances of Chinese life and especially of Chinese travel are of long standing, are deep seated, and should be avoided as far as possible.

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Sights in Hongkong Harbour.

Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Hongkong, the Anchorage, is divided into eleven Sections, commencing at
the entrance to the Harbour, marked A, near the Kowloon shore, and those in the body of the

in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Naval Yard to Blue Building.
2. From Blue Building to East Point.
3. From Kellie's Hill to North Point.
4. Kowloon Wharves.
5. Jardine's Wharf.

5. From H. & C. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From P. & T. Office to Pedder's Wharf.
7. From Padd's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

8. From H. & C. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
9. From P. & T. Office to Pedder's Wharf.
10. Kowloon Wharves.
11. Jardine's Wharf.

SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN,
PHILIPPINES & SIAM
WATERS.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
Chafou	Brit. s.s.	
E-sung	Brit. s.s.	
Fu Ping	Chi. s.s.	
Fushun	Chi. s.s.	
Nanyang	Ger. s.s.	
Guthrie	Brit. s.s.	

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
Beki	s.s.	
E-sung	Brit. s.s.	
Fu Ping	Chi. s.s.	
Fushun	Chi. s.s.	
Nanyang	Ger. s.s.	
Guthrie	Brit. s.s.	

AMOY.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
Chang H. Teng	British	
Chiyuan	Chinese	
Nanyang	British	
Facing	British	
Siahsu	British	

MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
Alfred Hawley	Brit. b.s.s.	
Anas Borths	Ger. b.s.s.	
Sebastian Bach	Brit. b.s.s.	

FOOCHOW.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
Oto	German	
Flintshire	British	
Fookang	British	
Glenagle	British	
Kwaiyung	British	

MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
Innes	Nor. b.s.s.	
Sin Kolga	Brit. b.s.s.	

SHANGHAI.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
In port on June 16, 1893.		
Allen	British	
Chiyuan	Chinese	
Flintshire	British	
Fookang	British	
Glenagle	British	
Glongle	British	
H. W. Jarlsberg	Norwegian	
Molyrood	British	
Hainburg	Chinese	
Kiangping	Chinese	
Kiangyn	Chinese	
Kiangyung	Chinese	
Neckar	German	
Ninghau	British	
Pechus	British	
Rohilla	British	
Rosetta	British	
Seghalien	French	
Smith	Chinese	
Store Nordiske	Danish	
Sul	British	
Taiang	British	
Whambo	British	
Yokohama	Japanese	
Yuenwo	British	

MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
Quickstep	Amer. b.s.s.	
Shanghai	Br. lighter	
Sintram	Amer. b.s.s.	

NAGASAKI.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
In Port on June 14, 1893.		
Estrella	Amer. b.s.s.	
Konaki Maru	Japan. b.s.s.	

YOKOHAMA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
C. S. Bement	Amer. s.s.	
E. N. Herriman	Amer. b.s.s.	
Hafhi	Norw. b.s.s.	
Saipan	Amer. s.s.	
Sirene	Ger. s.s.	
St. Katherine	Amer. b.s.s.	
St. Paul	Amer. s.s.	

HIOGO.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
A. G. Ropes	Amer. s.s.	
L. L. Robbins	Brit. s.s.	

MANILA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
In Port on June 14, 1893.		
MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL.		
Arthur Head	Brit. s.s.	United K'dom
Celate Burill	Brit. s.s.	discharging
Ellen A. Reed	Brit. s.s.	discharging
Giuseppe	Ital. b.s.s.	Atlantic, U.S.
Hourista	Gen. b.s.s.	Queensnay, I.O.
Ingraham	Gen. s.s.	Span. I./pool v. Spain
Isla de Luzon	Span. s.s.	Amer. s.s.
Patricia	Amer. s.s.	Atlantic, U.S.
Queen Anne	Brit. s.s.	United K'dom
Rombulus	Span. s.s.	Provinces
Salvadora	Span. s.s.	Repairing
Stratidies	Brit. s.s.	Hilo
Sungkiang	Brit. s.s.	Hongkong
Yikang	Brit. s.s.	Hongkong
Zafiro	Brit. s.s.	Hongkong

CEBU.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
Gulf of Venico	Brit. s.s.	United K'dom

BANGKOK.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
Andrea Rickmers	Ger. b.s.s.	
Aurora	Brit. b.s.s.	
Burma	Ger. b.s.s.	
Cape Codon	Ger. b.s.s.	
Kristina Nilssonster	Brit. b.s.s.	
Queen May	Brit. b.s.s.	
Satsuma	Brit. b.s.s.	

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Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where at.
Admiral Korniloff	Russian cruiser	5000	—	—	Captain Ilchenkoff	Nagasaki
Aleut	Russian gunboat	800	—</td			